HU Jie & AI XiaoMing
胡杰 & 艾曉明

「文革宣傳畫」
「*Les Pinceaux rouges*」

Un film de 66 minutes, réalisé en 2014

Version française de juillet 2023,
préparée par Vera Su, Marie Laureillard et Ulysse Dylan.

Cette version sous-titrée française de juillet 2023 remplace la version antérieure

「*Affiches de propagande de la «révolution-culturelle*」

Le titre chinois「紅色美術」a également été utilisé par les réalisateurs dans plusieurs festivals.

Le fichier SRT du sous-titrage français de ce film, ainsi que la transcription intégrale de la bande-son chinoise, sont disponibles ci-après pour faciliter la tâche des traducteurs en d'autres langues. La version internationale originale (sans sous-titres) est disponible, sur demande, pour sous-titrage en toutes langues.

Ce film peut-être librement projeté (dans son intégralité) gratuitement, et dupliqué dans des systèmes d'archivage. Pour toute projection télévisuelle ou streaming, merci de contacter les réalisateurs et/ou les Editions René Viénet

renevienet@icloud.com

WeiYanNian@gmail.com

Un DVD est offert à plusieurs cinémathèques et bibliothèques — en souhaitant que la présente notice soit reprise dans les répertoires des collections.

La trentaine des autres films de Hu Jie seront également disponibles, peu à peu, de la la même façon.

文革宣传画（中文）2023年校对

This is the full transcript of the original Chinese language sound-track for this film by Hu Jie & Ai XiaoMing, to be used with the French language SRT (sub-titles with their time-code) by translators. One may easily get a print-out by clicking on PDF option

（老纪录片）： 人民，只有人民，才是创造世界历史的动力。
文革宣传画

2006 年
广东美术馆

“历史穿越：李醒韬美术作品展”

广州画家 李醒韬
李醒涛说：这是广州美术学院原来的副院长

胡杰问：你们在文革时期是同学？
答：同学。

副院长：他是老大哥。

李说：这幅画是一幅大画的局部，

这张画总共有三十米长，十米高。

这张画完成以后，我们上去照个相。

这张画完成以后放在广州的体育场，

全国影响比较大，

外省都来看，在体育场那里。

现在拆掉了，没有了。

为什么广东的宣传画对全国影响那么大，

是由于有个广交会。

春季、秋季两次，

创作两批。一年有两批宣传画，
We had to create several pieces each time.

你看，干个十年八年就有很多画稿了。

老纪录片：伟大的领袖毛主席教导我们说：
Our great leader Chairman Mao has instructed us:

已经获得革命胜利的人民，
The people who have triumphed in the revolution

应该援助正在争取解放的人民的斗争。
should help those who are still struggling for liberation.

这是我们的国际主义的义务。
This is our international duty.

千万不要忘记阶级斗争！
Never forget the class struggle.

李醒韬：这个就是我。

已经很模糊了，因为时间太久了。

都发霉了，这照片。

十米高，这是最大的，这张。
问：这些都是参加绘画的作者吗？
李醒韬：这是工人，

帮我们挂，帮我们涂色，帮我们搬运。

画家有几个，
There were several painters

这个就是画家。
This was a painter.

这个是当时的广州市委书记的秘书。
This was the assistant of the Secretary of the CCP.

我们都是根据政府、国家宣传口径来创作，

其实是我们奉命而作的作品。

现在宣传什么，我们画什么。

题材是市委宣传部定的，
The subjects were decided by the Dept. of Propaganda of the CCP.

我们根据题目来创作。
We went with their topics.

我们这个美术组，是在市委宣传办公室领导下的，
Our team was directed by those specific Party leaders.

当时我是组长，
And I was the team leader.

我们整个组只有五个人。
Altogether, there were only 5 members.

但一放大，做起来的时候，就几十个人。
But when we made posters, we had a lot of people around us.

在广州市的各个单位调人来，
Workers were sent from various work units

组成临时创作班子，来完成作品。
to form a work-team.

广州挂在街头的共有六十多张大的宣传画，

最大就是这件了，

第二件是二十五米长。
The second largest was 25 meters long.

广东美术馆馆长 王璜生：
WANG Huangsheng
Curator of Guangdong Museum of Art

王璜生：现在我们重新看这些作品，

我可能会更理性看待这些东西，

尤其是 作为一个美术馆的馆长，

第一就是看到它美术史和文化史的价值。
I look first at the art's cultural and historical values.

第二就是我作为馆长，

也必须考虑对如何收藏这段历史，

如何为今后的研究奠定基础
and how to prepare for future research

至于说他们画的内容等等

这是比较复杂的一个现象

但是我觉得在这个阶段留下来的东西应该是非常具有价值的

这个价值应该是文化史上的价值

现在看到这些作品，
When we see these works,

我们特别佩服这些当时很年轻的艺术家，

we really admire these young artists.

他们在那样的环境下，

依然迸发出一种创造性，

而且去实现至少是自己青春的价值。

老纪录片：
革命无罪，
Revolution is not a crime,

造反有理
Rebellion is just.

李醒韬：那个时候是这样，

很多我们老师辈，很多知名画家，几乎都给打倒了。

那时候还有很多老师，

生命都受到威胁，

很多老师被拉到牛栏去了，

关起来了，

很多画画的人，连笔都不能动

只有我们学生，

还有这个条件.
had access.

而且，出身不好你又受限制，我出身好。
Those of bad family origin had no chance.

老纪录片:
An old documentary film:
一幅幅宣传画是匕手、投枪。直刺反革命修正主义分子的心脏。
These posters are daggers and spears piercing the hearts of counter-revolutionaries.
一个个节目如铁拳，把中国的赫鲁晓夫打翻在地，
These programs are iron fists knocking out China's Khrushchev,
踏 上一只脚，叫它永世不得翻身。
whom we stomp and never allow to stand up again.

周继能（广州老红卫兵）：
Zhou Jineng (a red grard)

文革宣传画当时是铺天盖地的，
There were many propaganda posters
一个是小报 印刷品
and tabloids.
我的分类粗略分两大类，
I roughly divide them in two categories.
一个是歌颂型的
One is to sing hymns of Mao
对他们起歌颂和圣化的作用。
to make him a god.
毛主席一挥手
Chairman Mao waved his hand,
全国人民向前进。
and the whole country marched forward

北京画家 刘春华:

当时就是街头宣传牌，
大标语。
画了好多大宣传画，

最早的、头一个，做这个事的应该是我。

我管这个叫大画。

因为多少年党的教育

文艺是革命的齿轮、螺丝钉。

是革命的武器，

武器在批判时用起来快，

把政治口号都给宣传出去。

画的名字：《掀起革命大批判的新高潮》
Lift the Revolutionary Criticism to a New Climax

栗宪庭
北京 宋庄美术馆馆长
LI Xianting
Curator of Beijing Songzhuang Art Gallery

宣传画有个非常重要的特点，就是简洁。

简洁才有力量。

宣传画就是这样，

它是配合毛主席语录式的口号,和简洁的视觉形象，
They worked very well with Mao's quotes.

集体性地大规模地向老百姓灌输。
and through collective creation, they popularized Party ideology.

李斌　画家
Li Bin, Painter
李：你的毛主席的木刻像可以说是全国印刷量最多的，
Li: The woodcut picture of Mao you made was printed most in the whole country,
而且，那个像到处被沿用。
and the picture was used everywhere.

后来你又继续了红色记忆的画（长征题材），
Later you also made paintings of red remembrance (on the Long March),
成为40年以后的红色题材方面最响亮的作品。
which became the best art piece on the red theme 40 years later.
沈尧伊　画家
Shen Yaoyi, Painter
沈：我在文革的时候刻的那个毛主席像，
Shen: I carved the picture of Mao during the Cultural Revolution,
实际上体现了文革的历史，

它是一张宣传画。

其实当时很多人都在画，

而且照着同样一张照片。

但我那张是流传最广的。

后来也应用到各种范围里，

例如书、文件、旗帜、语录，

尤其是报纸上用的最多。

李：成了符号了。
Li: It became a symbol.
沈：对！
Shen: Yes.

刘春华画家：LIU Chunhua Beijing Painter
　大批判专栏，

我们就拿白纸，墨汁，

黑的、红的、黄的，最快、最简单地抹一抹。

这些形式，要说“斗争需要”是当年的语言，

它和那时的生活很自然地结合着。

栗宪庭　北京 宋庄美术馆馆长
　一个是中国近代的传统，也借用了西方写实主义。
　它也18世纪法国共和国革命艺术，

再到希特勒艺术，到苏联宣传艺术。

这样一条为政治服务这条线索。

吸取了这些营养。

另一方面，它也吸收了中国的传统，

我刚才讲到戏剧里面的亮相。

漫画：《打倒刘少奇》Down with LIU Shaoqi

周继能：（广州红卫兵）
这个是1967年我做的，

我是没有一点美术功底，没学过。

但是当时运动嘛，就是全民参与。

所以，我都有这个机会我自己来制作，

我就把这个轮廓用一个刻写的钢针描画下来

刻画好了，就把这里压上，可以开始印刷了。

李醒韬：（文革时说：）搞油画的是捡苏修的破烂
Oil Paintings were seen as the trash of Soviet Revisionists.

画国画是“黑画”
and traditional Chinese Painting was labeled as ‘Black Painting’.

几乎不能画
Both were banned.

只有政治宣传能画
Only political posters were allowed.

能够有画笔给你拿住，已经很高兴了

Allowing us to touch a paintbrush was enough to please us.

能给你画画，你看多好啊
How wonderful!

其它人羡慕得不得了
Others envied us.

老纪录片：
金色的太阳，升起在东方，光芒万丈
The Golden Sun rises in the east with radiant light,

东风万里，鲜花开放
The east-wind blossoms with flowers

红旗像大海洋
Red flags flowing like the oceans,

伟大的领袖，英明的导师，敬爱的毛主席
Great Teacher, Great Leader, Chairman Mao

革命人民心中的红太阳，心中的红太阳
the Sun in the hearts of Revolutionary People.

栗宪庭：为什么那时候全中国到处都是毛主席的像呢?

毛也是利用这个强调自己的权力

那个时候，他所以发动文化大革命

是因为他感觉他自己的政权岌岌可危了

他的权力被旁边那些政治家所拿走了

他要强调他自己的权威

这个造神运动，是他开始允许的

李醒韬：我是美术学院工艺系

染织专业

也搞丝版印刷的

所以我就利用这个工具

就来创作宣传画

当时广州是分成两派

一个红旗派

一个东风派
the other East Wind.

我是东风派的，
I belonged to east Wind,

是保守派
the conservative one.

我算出身好
Because I was of good family origin

我父亲是工人
and my father was a worker,

所以我是美院第一批红卫兵
I was among the first Red Guards in the Art Academy.

大批判我参加了
I participated in the great criticisms.

大字报我写得不多
I didn't write many big-character posters,

但是这个等于我写大字报
but my art works had the same functions.

毛主席说什么，
Whatever Mao said,

我就跟着他说的来创作宣传画。
I followed and created posters.

（标语）：无产阶级夺权万岁！

栗宪庭：其实最终毛是有一个政治阴谋在里边的：

利用这个宣传工农兵

因为他一开始的口号，

就是要打倒党内走资本主义道路的当权派。

让群众起来

群众起来干什么？

拥护他啊

他是和劳动人民站在一起的。

老纪录片：
敌人磨刀我磨刀
Sharpen our swords as enemies do.

敌人来犯消灭他
Kill them if they dare invade us.

七亿人民七亿兵
Everyone is a soldier,

神州处处是战场
Everywhere is the battlefield

大刀向鬼子们的头上砍去
Chop off the heads of the imperialist devils.

（英文解说：）
A Luncha Entertainment of Canton Sewing Machine Factory, A sort of Chinese workers' playtime
中午休息时间，在广东缝纫机制造厂，这是工人们的娱乐时间。

歌词:
抗战的一天到来了!
Today is the day to fight the Japanese,

前面有工农的子弟兵,
In the front are the soldiers of the peasants and workers.

后面有全国的老百姓,
Behind them are the nation's people.

军民团结勇敢前进,
Soldiers and civilians march forward hand in hand

看准那敌人,
Target the enemy!

把它消灭,冲啊,
Go and annihilate them.

大刀向鬼子们的头上砍去!
Chop off the heads of imperialist devils .

杀!
Kill!

周继能:这只是一个战役,

这一场武斗就死那么多人。

1967年,8月20日(血案)。

中大红旗那时候是主力嘛,

学生军的主力。

他们要抢武器去保卫中央首长,

在抢枪过程中,被另外一派伏击,

打死了好多人。

中大红旗，那时候很出名的。

它不是枪打出来的，而是炮打出来的。

李醒韬:“东风战士日夜想念毛主席”，

刚好他们东风派，毛主席指示出来了，

他们去游行，欢呼毛主席语录。

走在广州的北京路街头，

上边的不同派别，就把垃圾倒下来。

有煤灰，上面丢东西下来砸他们，

他们很委屈，很难受，

希望我们创作一张这样的画：，

他们想念毛主席

这个主题，就产生了这张画。

英国伦敦

John Gittings
原英国《卫报》记者:
Former reporter of The Guardian

John Gittings：1968年到1970年，

那时英国跟中国外交关系恶化

红卫兵把北京的英国大使馆烧掉了。

我们无法去中国采访，

不能去采访，

没有机会了。

连中国报纸我们也买不到，

除了人民日报以外，

其他的报纸不让出口了，

所以就是怎么样去看的问题。

看什么东西？

看人们上班下班，

看人们到商店去买东西，

除此之外，还看墙上的东西。

墙上有什么？

有宣传画，

有黑板报，

有标语。
and there were slogans.

在新华书店这些东西可以买得到。

Xin Hua Bookstores sold artwork.

宣传画、剪纸、各种都有
like posters, paper-cuts, everything.

我发现可以用这些资料作为教材。
I thought these could be used as teaching materials.

画中内容:
打倒苏修!
Down with the Soviet Revisionists!

坚决支持美国黑人的正义斗争!
Firmly Support Afro-Americans' Struggle for Justice!

英国西敏大学　中国宣传画收藏室
Chinese Posters Collection Chamber,
Center for the Study of Democracy,
University of Westminster, London

Harriet Evans教授

英国西敏大学
University of Westminster

Harriet Evans教授：John Gitting原来在这个大学工作，
Wasn't it John Gittings that worked for the university.

我是接他的班，
I took over his job.

接他的班一个组成部分就是接他的宣传画
Part of that job is looking after these posters.

这些首先是John Gitting收集起来的
John Gittings collected them first.

还有一些是到大陆去的留学生带回来的。
Some were brought back by our students.

胡杰问：你们这里现在一共收藏了多少?
How many pieces have you collected?

Harriet Evans教授：我们还没有正式登记，像这种刚刚买来的
We still haven't formally registered and recorded them.

大概到一千了。
We have roughly 1000.

画中标题：
《人定胜天》
Man Can Conquer Nature!

这些全是画，
These are all paintings.

这里头是其他一些东西。
Here is some other stuff.

Katie Hill
中国宣传画收藏负责人

我们还有收藏有一些图书，也是来自中国
We have this collection of books and some stuff from China.

是谁收集过来的我不知道。
I don't know who collected it.

学生唱歌：我们是抗日的队伍
We are in the army to fight against Japanese .

我们要团结紧 勇敢杀敌人！
We are in solidarity and dare to kill our enemy!

英文解说：中国人对他们的娱乐活动非常认真。
广东人休息时间也奉献给革命。尽其所能去教育学生。
毛泽东在这间办公室研究革命。
In another respect Chinese do take their pleasure seriously.
For a Cantonese, a day off for the Chinese Revolution
doing everything he could to educate students
studying the problems of Revolution in this very office.

[女解说员：[Woman Narrator]

毛主席的生活十分简朴。

Chairman Mao's life was very simple.
毛主席的生活十分简朴。
Chairman Mao's life was an example of working hard and living very simply

大叛徒刘少奇也疯狂反对工农武装运动
The Traitor LIU Shaoqi madly opposed to working class armed movement.

刘少奇的声音:
Voice by LIU Shaoqi
怎么进行无产阶级大革命
How to do the Proletarian Cultural Revolution?

你们不大清楚，就问我们:

革命怎么革?

我老实告诉你们，真心的告诉你们

我也不晓得

小孩舞蹈：毛主席万岁

刘少奇这个大坏蛋

教我们读书无用论

教我们读书做官论

打倒党内走资派

毛主席万岁

刘春华：因为那时候已经把刘少奇点名，公开点了。

刘少奇，大家都知道，历史上在安源那里做过好多工作。

但是最早去安源发动工人运动、组织大罢工的是毛泽东，

但过去确实是在群众中不太知道这个，

都只知道刘少奇。

所以当时就提出要办个展览。

要把毛泽东在安源的革命实践活动，给宣传出来。

用当时的语言，

这叫把颠倒的历史再颠倒过来

图片：1967 安源煤矿

我是很偶然的机会，这个创作任务落在我头上了。

[音乐歌词]

东方红，
East is Red,

太阳升。
There the Sun rises.

中国出了个毛泽东
China now has Mao Zedong,
（画面：批斗国家主席刘少奇）（画面：死去的刘少奇）
(Picture: State Chairman Liu Shaoqi is under criticism) (Picture: Liu Shaoqi is dead)

刘春华：当时的宣传说是江青组织的创作，
Some people said that the teamwork was organized by Jiang Qing.

其实都不是那么回事。
But it wasn't true.

我画完这张画，在展览会上挂出来之后，
I finished the work and hung it on the wall of exhibition hall,

观众对它比较感兴趣。
Audience took interest.

当时《人民画报》有个特殊条件，

中央文革在那里直接派有联络组

每期稿子，让中央文革直接审查。

他们就把这彩片送上去了。

江青一看到这个，说不错，可以印。

说到江青了，从个人情感，

实事求是地讲，我应该感谢江青。

因为毕竟是她在当时的政治环境下，

她公开推崇、发表，加以宣传。

按今天的语言来讲，

这种包装几乎到了无以复加。

印量之大，九亿多。

这个都应该在某种角度感谢江青。

画中标题：千里野营炼红心
Bivouacs refined the Red Heart

古玩市场Antique Market

沙云乐（文革物品收藏者）：

沙云乐：文革是我们中国共产党搞的运动，
The Cultural Revolution was started by CCP.

它是从来没有的，
It never happened before

史无前例的。
It is unprecedented.

目前收藏红色文化的收藏家
The collectors who seek the products of the Red Culture

全国不少于200名
are now almost 200 in China.

文革当时做东西都是蛮慎重的，
Things made during the CR were built to last,

质量都是非常好的。
Quality was excellent.

像红宝书，就是毛主席语录
Like the Little Red Books,

在全世界发行了5亿册
half a billion were distributed around the world.

在领袖一级来讲他出了最多书。
As a political leader, his works were printed the most.

这是绣的
This is a piece of embroidered fabric.

天津市港务局100个妇女把这个绣起来

It's done by more than 100 women workers in the harbor of Tianjin.
敬祝毛主席万寿无疆！
Wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!

这是盛米的面口袋。面袋子。
The fabric was from a rice bag. They made use of it.

这个很难得，很少，就这一个吧。
It's the unique example.

全国没有第二个
You couldn't find another one elsewhere.

文革期间，林彪元帅是我们副统帅。
During the Cultural Revolution,

这是毛主席和林彪副统帅，
This is "Chairman Mao and Deputy Commander LIN".

文革期间接见北京的学生领袖。
They met the students' leaders of Beijing.

北京的五大领袖。
Five Red Guard Leaders of Beijing

聂元梓、蒯大富、韩爱晶等
There were NIE Yuanzi, KUAI Dafu and HAN Aijing…

现在的蒯大富已经64岁了。
KUA Dafu is already 64 years old.

中国怎么走向，就是文革来决定。
Where China should go was decided by Cultural Revolution.

防修防修，防止腐败，防止贪官。
Guard against Revisionism and Corruption.
它还有很大的意义。
It had a great deal of meaning.

现在对国际还是影响很大的。
It is still influential worldwide.

加拿大举办的一次中国文革遗物展览会。
A Cultural Revolution Relics Exhibition was held in Canada.

那参观的人都挤不动，排队买票。
People lined up around the block to buy tickets.

[英国伦敦]
London, England

（歌词）下定决心，不怕牺牲，排除万难，去争取胜利！
“Be determined to overwhelm all enemies and surmount all difficulties to secure victory.”

Roger Howard
Writer, visiting professor
in Beijing University from 1972 to 1974

Roger Howard：所以换句话说，革命颠覆了自身
So in other words, the revolution turned in on itself,

人们互相仇杀，没有好的理由。
and people started fighting each other for no reason at all.

我的意思是也许它不是一个好理由
I mean maybe it is not a good reason

也许从来就没有好理由让大家自相残杀
There is no good reason ever to fight,

但如果你非要互相整的话，起码有个好的理由吧。
but if you have to fight, at least please fight for a good reason.

他们的理想与目标失去了
The purpose and ideals got lost,

我们从没有和中国人的家庭住在一起生活过
We were never living with a Chinese family, for instance.

所以我们不知道这一切如何影响到具体个人的生活。
So we don’t know how things affected individuals in their private lives.

现在当然我们知道得更多了，
Which is thing now, of course,

整个西方世界也同样如此。

one knows much more about, in the West as well.

艺术家 严正学
Yan Zhengxue, Artist

严正学：我从浙江美院文革初期就去了新疆。
Yan Zhengxue: I went to Xinjiang from Zhejiang Art Institute early in the Cultural Revolution.
到了兰州就没有路费了。
When I got to Lanzhou, I had no more money.
所以我就去画毛主席像。画像谋生。
So I painted Chairman Mao to make a living.
兰州市民航局邀请去画很大的8米x5米的巨幅画像。
Lanzhou municipal aviation bureau asked me to paint a huge one 8 x 8.5 meters.
在露台上面画的时候，
When I was painting on the balcony,
白天，太阳出来的时候。
during the day, when the sun shone,

有很多甘肃省的高官躲在军事保护区里怕受到冲击。
many high ranking officials of Gansu province were so afraid
（白天）他们来晒太阳的时候
that they hid themselves in the military zone.
看到我画的毛主席像
When they were having a sun bath and saw me painting,
他们就嘀嘀咕咕说我画的毛像是一个耳朵。
they muttered that I painted only one ear.
但这是文革时期最流行的毛像了。
But that was the most popular painting of Mao.

他们就说，他们种种遭遇就是毛一个耳朵偏听偏信的原因。
They said, their suffering was due to Mao having heard only one-side of the story.
所以，有一天他们就给我说：
So, one day they said to me:
要画两个耳朵的毛标准像，
You must paint a standard Mar's picture with two ears.

但这个毛像头部全部画完了，
But the painting was completed.
就是衣服和背景没画好
only the clothes and background were not done yet.
但是要改起来是很困难的，
It would be rather hard to change.

主要是脸部怎样处理，
What would you do with the face?
你不可以把毛像涂掉，
You couldn't smear it,
涂掉就是现行反革命，
That would make you an active counterrevolutionary.
哪怕拆下来处理掉都没有人敢弄。
Even if the painting was taken down, no one would dare to touch it.

所以我就说：你们去处理，我可以重新画。
So I said, "You deal with the old painting. I may paint another one."
他们也没办法处理。
They had no way to deal with it.
就这个问题上双方有不同见解就争起来。
So we fought about this issue.
他们说我给毛像大了X。
Then they said I drew a cross on Mao's face.

那是画稿的辅助线，
That was auxiliary lines for the painting,
他们就作为我的罪证送到公安局。
but they took it as evidence of my crime.

第二天我就被送到死牢里了，
The next day I was put on the death row.
他们认为这个行为已经构成死刑。
They considered it punishable by death.
进去就挂着拷打，脚刚踮到地，
Once I got in prison, I was hanging with my feet barely touching the ground
三天三夜不让睡。
and tortured for 3 days and nights.
就让我签名认罪就可以枪毙了。
Then they let me sign on the death warrant.

一个老头把毛像撕了就判了死刑
An old man tore up a Mao's picture, and he was sentenced to death,
就枪毙了。
and executed.
我在最后一次提审的时候。
When they were trying me for the last time,
军管代表出来了，
a military representative came.
我给他说只是画了对角线，
I told him the cross was a diagonal.
大画上也有对角线。

A large painting needs it.
不是我在样稿上打了X。
I didn't cross Mao's face.
他听明白了这件事情，
He understood.
以后可能他们去看了（大画）
Later they probably went to see the painting,
当时大家都拉出去枪毙的时候我没有出去。
so when the others were taken out to be shot, I wasn't.

英国画廊的前苏联绘画展
A Painting Exhibition of Ex-Soviet Union in a British Gallery
蔡涛　CAI Tao
广东美术馆　策展人

蔡涛：现在美术馆里大部分的艺术家
The most of artists showed in our gallery

他们是体制内的受益者
have benefited form the system.

所以我们在看待另外一批
If we look at the other group of painters

完全被边缘的，被主流体制严重的遮蔽
who have been marginalized

并被粗暴地干涉了生存状态的
and suffered form the system,

那么一批现代艺术家在建国后的命运的时候
if we think about their stories after the PRC was founded,

我们可以看到另外的一种线索
we will see a different clue about the modern art.

在那些所谓主流美术史之外
Out of the main stream art history,

仍然有其他的一些现代艺术家
there were some modernist artists.

他们按照个人的方式去坚持创作

They insisted on their own style.

这个展览叫浮游的前卫
This exhibition called Floating Avant-Garde

我觉得这种浮游也表达了一种无助的
The floating situation also represents the vulnerable

很苍白的生命体在宇宙间的一种游动
and plain subjects wandering in the universe.

我们现在看到的像赵兽先生的作品
Let's take Mr. ZHAO Shou as an example.

他是中国早期的前卫美术团体的重要艺术家
He was a leading member among the avant-garde artists.

解放初期就去到了广州市郊区
But he was sent to the suburb of Guangzhou

的磨刀坑国营农场 务农
working in a state farm.

前后就长达22年左右时间
He worked in the fields for 22 years.

在这么长的时间里边
In so many years,

这位早期的前卫艺术家
ZHAO Sh ou, as the pioneer of modernism

就基本上跟整个美术界的主流生态
had no access to the main stream art institutions

完全失去联系沟通的机会
and lost chance in contact with other artists.

在这样一种极度封闭的个人心态下
In the extremely isolated mentality

他现代主义的画风出现了一种非常微妙的转化
There was a subtle change in his style.

但是是非常重要的转化
The change was so important.

他把他的目光开始注视到他真正的
He focused on the reality of his own life,

生存的生态环境和文化环境当中
and context of the culture and society

并且把这种创作形成了一种非常个人的语言
In doing so, he constructed his own visual language.

现在这批作品已经可以让我们意识到
We can see from the works presented here

赵兽 在跟主流的社会意识形态之间的
that how the painter confronted the ideology of that time

一种微妙的对质关系
and kept his distance from it.

他有他个人的一种批评态度在里面
There was his critique in it.

他居然在“新中国”近四十多年时间里
He kept exploring the modernism in his paintings after 1949.

一直坚持现代主义的创作
He insisted in the modernism almost for forty years.

赵兽他晚年在接受陶永白先生的采访时
In the interview conducted by the art critic TAO Yongbai

说我都快被开除球籍了

我们可以从此听出来
他曾经经历过怎样无助、痛苦的人生阶段

老纪录片：
全世界人民团结起来。就一定要战胜反动势力
A visiting school Party responded simultaneously with the arousing number titled:
People over the world, unite. You are sure to overcome the forces of reaction

孩子的舞蹈:
现在世界上，究竟谁怕谁，不是人民怕美帝，而是美帝怕人民。
The People are not afraid of U.S. Imperialists, but the opposite.

得道多助，
A just cause enjoys abundant support.

失道寡助。
An unjust cause finds scant support.

历史规律不可抗拒，不可抗拒
The laws of history are irresistible.

美帝国主义必然灭亡，
U.S. Imperialists are doomed to perish.

全世界人民一定胜利！
Victory belongs to the people of the world!

李醒韬：世界无产者，联合起来
Workers of world, unite!

全世界，就这三种人。
These people are of three skin colors.

白种、黄种、黑人。
White, Yellow and Black.

就用这三个来代表世界。
Three colors to represent the world.

刘春华：现在我倒感觉，毛泽东真是有点神，
Now I'm really began to feel Mao is godly.

当年认识毛泽东的伟大，
The greatness I saw in Mao before

和现在认识不太一样
and the greatness I see now are a bit different.

现在感觉神的成分更多一些。
I feel more of a divinity in him now.

按照唯物论来讲，

Speaking from a material standpoint,

任何事情都有根据，都有出处。
there is evidence for everything.

这个人有这种天分，有那种天才
Mao has these talents and genius.

他有他的过程
He has his own unique process.

毛泽东在很多方面
There are many sides to Mao Zedong:

政治上 军事上 经济上
Political, military, economic,

一直到文化上 到艺术上
all the way to culture and literature.

他很多方面都是站在一个最高点上，
Mao is standing at the peak in many fields.

就这你说不神
Can you not say he is divine?

合唱舞蹈
Mao Zedong's poem:
The PLA Captured Nanjing (April, 1949)

钟山风雨起苍黄，百万雄师过大江。
虎踞龙盘今胜昔，天翻地覆慨而慷。

A sudden storm has arisen over Mount Zhong,
A million courageous warriors cross the great river,
The crouching tiger and coiled dragon
is more majestic than ever in the past,
It is moment of heroic triumph, heaven and earth
have been overturned.

宜将剩勇追穷寇，不可沽名学霸王。
天若有情天亦老，人间正道是沧桑

Let us gather up our courage and pursue the broken foe.
It is not fit to seek praise by imitating the Tyrant of chu.
If heaven had feeling, heaven too would grow old,
the world of man is one of great change.

（林彪和毛）
(Lin Biao and Mao)
（批判林彪）
(Criticizing Lin Biao)
（林彪遗骸）
(Corpse of Lin Biao)
（林彪夫人遗骸）
(Corpse of Lin Biao's Wife)
批判林彪

观众1：Audience:

非常亲切，
Very moving. Meanwhile, very genial,

因为我们都是看着这些画长大的。
because we grew up overwhelmed by posters.

对这些画都很有感情
and had strong feelings toward them.

很鼓励人振奋。
They stimulated people

非常向上的一种感觉。
and brought people a sense of upliftment,

起到很好的教育作用，
acting as a good means of education.

它引导我们向前，
It guided us

向美好的理想飞奔。
to the ideal realm.

所以，文革我们上山下乡都是抱着满腔热情去的。
So, then we worked in rural and mountainous areas passionately,

有一股年轻人为祖国贡献的感情
contributing to our nation willingly.

这个画 当时画出我们那种感觉出来。
The posters represented our passion.

张家庆：
广东美术馆 策展人

张家庆：那时代人的精神状态
These embody the spirit of that generation.

感觉他们对生活充满热情，
They show a passion toward life,

充满了理想， 很感人。
full of ambition. They're very moving.

现在的人跟以往的人比较，
Compared to us,

可能在面容上面、精神状态方面可能会有一些区别，
they were vastly different

有很大的区别。
they had a different spirit.

可能一个时代它有不同的面孔吧，
Perhaps each generation just takes on a different form.

女孩粤语

张思德同志的一生是一个完全彻底为人们服务的一生
（Mao's quotes）"the life of ZHANG Side was to serve people with all his heart.

是我们学习的好榜样
He set a good example for us."

英文旁白：
60% could not read or write.
60%的人没有文化

Mao Tse-tung wrote many years ago：

毛泽东在很多年前写道
The outstanding thing about China's 600 million peasants
中国六亿人口的显著特点是
is that they are poor and blank.
一穷二白
That is a good thing.
这些其实是好事

On the blank sheet of paper
一张白纸没有负担
the freshest and most beautiful characters can be written.
好写最新最美的文字
The task of filling in the blanks is never ending.
填写空白的任务永无止境
One hour every morning the peasants studied Mao Tse-tung thought.
每天早上农民用一小时学毛选
Once a week there were evening lectures or films
每周或有电影
recording the horror's life before liberation.
或上夜校 忆苦思甜
Or attacking lingering beliefs in gods and ghosts.
或扫除迷信思想的残渣余孽

John Gittings
原英国《卫报》记者:
Former reporter of The Guardian

文化大革命的方针,
As for the policies of the Chinese Cultural Revolution,

有一些方面我们赞成了。
we also approved of some,

像教育革命。
such as the Education Revolution.

因为有点像我们在英国,
It was like what was happening in U.K.

西方国家学生他们的要求一样,
Students in the West have similar demands,

就是学生参加管理，开卷考试，
such as participation in teaching management and open-book tests

考试的时候可以用参考资料。
It means reference books can be used in tests.

英文旁白：

清晨学生到校就开始读毛著
The school day begins with the readings of Chairman Mao's works,

就像早祷告一样，但比它重要得多。
like morning prayers, but much more important.

(今天七亿人在劳动，他们将会被改造
Today seven hundred million town works, they will be remolded.)

学习毛泽东思想是所有学科的基础。
The study of Mao's thoughts is the basis of all study even English.

学生上课:

跟我读，第9课
Read after me. Lesson Nine.

毛主席万万岁
A long long life to Chairman Mao

伟大导师
Long live the Great Teacher,

伟大领袖
Great Leader,

伟大统帅
Great Supreme Commander,

伟大舵手 毛主席万岁
and Great Helmsman Chairman Mao.

邵江，英国西敏大学民主研究中心博士生:

邵江：1968年，西方整个学潮期间，学生运动，

他们就觉得，中国是代表社会主义的一种模式和典范。

英国这种老牌帝国主义
代表了资本主义的腐朽。

而毛泽东他的解放和平等，
他们就认为这真的是一个代表。

所以英国学生运动把毛作为一个象征。
作为一个社会主义的象征，

作为一个乌托邦的象征。

周继能（老红卫兵）：

开大会，全校开大会

周围布满了军人
为什么军人?

军训团嘛，那时候学校都是军训团
首先就是造成一种很肃杀的气氛

由军训团的人在台上讲
谁坦白交待 表现好 宽大处理

现在有问题的人站出来，
你不站出来，
我们就把你揪出来。

好！ 把谁谁谁揪出来，
他身后已经布置好了一些积极分子，

马上把他一冷然揪出来，

这么反手押到台上去。

各个学校都这么押，都这么做，

押了一大批。

马上用汽车把他们运到看守所去。

儿童舞蹈

我们在旧社会
In the old society,

吃不饱 穿不暖
We suffered from hunger and coldness,

没书读
and had no chance to study.

刘少奇这个大坏蛋
The bastard LIU Shaoqiu

将我们拉回旧社会的老路
tried to send us back to the old society.

我们一千个不答应
We responded with NO!

一万个不答应
Absolutely NOT!

打倒刘少奇
Beat down LIU Shaoqi!

毛主席万岁
Long live Chairman Mao!

广州画家 李醒韬

那个动作，所有都有一个规范，
大家都是这样做：
都是挥语录的动作表情，
基本上大同小异，那个年代都是这样。

刘春华北京画家

当年的这些人，应该说都非常真诚。
The people then, I should say, were very sincere.

都不计任何个人得失。
They never considered their own gains or losses.

完全把个人的行为纳入整体的框架去从事。
They framed themselves in whole and served it.

苏联早年的一些政治宣传画，
Posters of the earlier Soviet Union

应该说也都有这一个共性。
I should say they all have this in common.

甚至希特勒，
Even Hitler

可能也都是为了当时的政治需要。
might have done it to serve the political needs of the era.

从这个意义上说，都有共性。
In this sense they all have this in common.

投入到这里面的作者，
All the writers involved,

在当年的那种政治氛围下，
in that kind of political atmosphere,

他们都非常真诚。
they were sincere.

栗宪庭
北京 宋庄美术馆馆长
LI Xianting
Curator of Beijing Songzhuang Art Gallery

其实古典主义有一个核心，
There is a core in classicism:

就是关注现实。

paying attention to reality.

这是近代思想家想要的东西。
That was the pursuit of thinkers in modern China.

后来这些艺术发展到毛,
后来毛完全把艺术变成政治的附庸,

这跟五四时期一些思想家是一脉相承的。
为政治服务并不是毛独立发展出来的

但这个放在整个大的艺术传统来看,
其实是宋代以前文以载道思想又循环回来了,

还是要求艺术能够载道。

就是文人或者艺术家,

不是仅仅是玩文字,

玩艺术技巧的,

玩一个好玩的情趣的。

五四的思想家要求我们整个民族精神上的振奋,
关心国家大事
当然是因为五四那个时期是国破家亡的状态下

提出的口号
到了延安文艺座谈会,
他就彻底强艺术为政治服务,
逐渐把艺术完全变为政治的宣传品。

谢韬 中国人民大学教授、前副校长:

当时自认为非常的布尔什维克

以布尔什维克来要求自己
所谓自命为布尔什维克

就是说 我是最革命的
最拥护共产党的
是要在中国建立民主的政权
但是这个民主是什么，也不知道

我们那一代人就是要求民主
究竟这个民主是什么样子 什么东西

没有具体化的

是个很抽象的东西

周继能（老红卫兵）：

在清理阶级队伍学习班里边
就是老师斗老师

所以我都见证了几个老师的自杀

我们学校还有个自杀的老师叫伦毅

他曾经教过我
他在学习班里，他是带着毒药进去的
那么天天斗争啊

他就受不了

他喝下了毒药

喝下毒药马上送到医院去

发现的早 送到医院去抢救过来了
抢救过来还不能回家
马上送回来学习班接受批斗

这个时候就多了一个罪名了
就是对抗无产阶级专政

有一天，老师都到另外的礼堂搞批斗了

他自己不知怎么找了个玻璃片

把肚子割开了

把肠子给拉出来了

到了六八年十月份

In Oct. 1968,

那时候小学生三年没招生
by then there had been no recruiting of pupils for 3 years.

一下子招了三届的学生进来
Then all at once, new recruits of 3 years were let in.

一进来就要对他们进行阶级教育
The school had to educate them about the class struggle,

办个阶级斗争展览会
for which an exhibition was planned.

当时我有参加筹备
I got to participate.

当时我就带着一个人
I went to the hospital with a classmate

因为我不会照相，我带着会照相的同学
who could work a camera.

拿着照相机去了医院
We brought a camera with us.

因为牛鬼蛇神都要拍照嘛
We needed photos to show

展览会要展览嘛
who were black sheep in the flock.

那个同学就到了医院他病床
We got to the hospital.

他（同学）跳上床
My classmate came up to his ward.

他躺着
He was lying down on the bed,

双腿跨在他身体上面
My classmate stood over him,

拿着照相机这么给他照

这一张就是当时那个介绍信
This is the referral letter to the hospital.

这个字是我亲笔写的
I wrote it myself.

儿童歌舞:

万里山河红艳艳
The lands and rivers shine red,

胜利凯歌冲云天
Songs of victory echo to the sky.

军民团结搞好战备
The people and army preparing for victory,

我们一定要解放台湾
We will definitely liberate Taiwan.

台湾是我们神圣的领土
Taiwan is our holy territory,

我们决不让美帝霸占
We'll fight to stop the US imperialists occupation.

提高警惕
Stand guard.

保卫祖国
Defend the motherland.

备战备荒为人民
Prepare for war and famine,

敌人从天上来
If the enemy comes from the skies above,

我们从天上打
We'll strike them in the skies above.

敌人从地上来

If the enemy comes in on the land we stand,

我们从地上打
We'll strike them on the land we stand.

敌人从海上来
If the enemy comes in from the sea,

我们从海上打
we too will strike them from the sea.

敌人什么时候来
Whenever enemy comes,

我们就什么时候打
is when we'll strike them down.

打打打
Strike! Strike! Strike!

把敌人全部消灭光
Kill every last one!

沿着毛主席的伟大战略部署
Follow the great strategies of Chairman Mao,

我们一定要解放台湾
we will definitely liberate Taiwan.

广州画家 李醒韬
Li Xingtao
Guangzhou Painter

包着这个围巾的，都是珠江三角洲的妇女。
Those in scarves are women of the Pearl River Delta.

标题：工农携手向前
Workers and Peasants Progress hand-in-hand!

工人服装，这是典型的。
Workers uniforms were typical.

这些题目基本上都是市委宣传部定的，
Themes were set by Propaganda Section of Guangzhou Committee of the CCP,

不是我们自己选择的。
and not chosen by us.

作品完成后由市委常委拍板。
Our finished works were handed over to the Standing Committee.

所以，出版社拿到这个画稿都很高兴，
Publishing houses were happy,

不用他们来负政治责任。
because it meant they had less work to do.

最放心了。
They sat back,

所以就印得比较多了。
and printed our works in bulk.

蔡涛 CAI Tao
广东美术馆 策展人

他们在很热情的创作那些主题创作的时候
When those painters devoted themselves to the Party's topics,

像曾毅这样的30年代的绝代佳人
ZENG Yi, the modern artist during 1930s

她正在黄花岗的一个很破落的猪圈里砍猪草
was sent to feed the hogs in a farm in Huanghuagang.

我就觉得这种事情，当你把这两种历史
If you compare their stories

一起穿插在同一个年代的时候
with those of mainstream painters,

我觉得这个中国美术史它赋予我们这一代人的
you'll find a totally different kind of landscape

一种风景的性质就完全不一样了
in the Chinese art history.

这些东西非常的重要
Their works are very important.

因为它构成的是一个整体的中国美术史流动的一个图景
Because together they create a floating picture of modern art in China.

现在看到的她创作的这两张
These are 2 of her paintings,

反映革命圣地题材的国画
using traditional techniques to paint a revolutionary shrine.

我们现在缺少非常详细的资料去
We don't know much about what she was thinking

支持和解释这两张作品
when she painted these.

但是可以想象在当时非常严密的政治气氛之下
However we can imagine at a heated political climate,

一个艺术家她如果想仍然坚持自己的艺术追求
if she wanted to persist in painting to her own idea,

仍然想保持自己的艺术创作的一点权力
and persist in her right to paint,

那她可能就必须做很大程度的妥协
then she'd have to compromise somewhat.

她需要证明自己在新中国的状态当中
She needed to prove that

她依然有这种创作能力
she was able to paint for New China.

她依然想融入那个所谓的创作权力的基本群体、
She wanted to be accepted in among painter's circles.

再联系我们所了解到的她之后所经历的
那种非常困窘的生活状况
Thinking about the hardships she experienced,

在这种非常灿烂的圣地题材的画面后面
we can imagine what were underneath these
paintings of shrines,

我们应该可以看到更多作者心态潜伏的东西
what the painter tried hard to cover up.

栗宪庭
北京 宋庄美术馆馆长
LI Xianting
Curator of Beijing Songzhuang Art Gallery

江青到上海去 那时候
When Jiang Qing went to Shanghai

代表毛泽东提出“三突出”
She spoke of Mao’s “three Principles of focus”:

一个艺术品要突出主要人物，
First, in artistic pieces, the central characters
should be highlighted.

主要人物里突出英雄人物，
Heroes should be focused among main characters.

英雄人物里要突出主要英雄人物
And the main heroes should be staged in the spotlight.

北京画家 刘春华：
LIU Chunhua
Beijing Painter

我个人确实是很真实的想法
Tell you the truth.

如果她当时不参与，不嚷嚷，
If she hadn’t gotten involved,

可能我后来整个人生路都不一样。
my life would have been different.

可能应该说更好一些。
Better maybe...

标语：向江青同志学习，向江青同志致敬

从一般社会角度说，

出名了，有人说当官了。

当官也不是多大

一个身份是北京市委委员。

也是北京市出版局的领导成员。

后来又当北京市出版社副总编辑。
打倒四人帮后又是北京画院院长。
干了15年院长
和这个不能说毫无关系。
We can't say there were no connections.

日本的文化代表团。
This's a Japanese Cultural Delegation.

郭沫若是接待团团长，
Guo Moruo was the head of reception team.

我是副团长。
I was the deputy.

这是姚文元。
This is YAO Wenyuan.

这张照片里我是这个。
This is me.

当时新华社拍了不少照片。
The Xinhua News Agency took a lot of pictures
毛主席万岁！
Long live Chairman Mao

北京画家 刘春华：
LIU Chunhua
Beijing Painter

1972年，我就把江青给惹了。
In 1972, I annoyed Jiang Qing.

对江青的一些说法我表示不同意见

I expressed my disagreement on Jiang's statement

是在党的会议上 公开的、正式的
openly and formally at Party Conference.
当时新华社记者采访我的内参，
The Xinhua News Agency interviewed me.

弄到江青耳朵里去了
When Jiang Qing found it out,

江青非常生气。
she was furious.

江青在政治局会议上
In a politburo meeting,

一口咬定我是坏人，
she labeled me a villain.

是林彪一伙的，
She said I was an accomplice to LIN Biao.

七二年。
It was in 1972.

这让我挨了四年整，
Torture lasted four years,

一直到1976年打倒四人帮。
till 1976, when Gang of Four was cast down.

挨了四年审查，
I was interrogated for 4 years.

多少次想自杀，
Several times I intended to commit suicide.

应该感谢共产党政策，
I should give thanks to the Party.

我没死。
I didn't die.

因为那时候一自杀 就定成反革命了。
Once I did, I would be declared ‘counter-revolutionary’.

定成反革命，
那就是说自绝于党，自绝于人民。
当时想 我这一死 一了百了了。

这亲戚朋友兄弟姐妹 定为反革命家属，
日子也不好过。

周继能：他不是人，他是个具体的阶级敌人
He was not a human being but an enemy.

他是个地主、富农、反革命
If one was a landlord, a rich farmer, an counterrevolutionary,

右派、走资派
a rightist or a capitalist roader,

我们去打他们、去抄他们的家
then it was necessary to attack them and search their house,

完全没有思想障碍
nothing could stop us.

歌词：

红卫兵，红卫兵，
Red Guards, Red Guards,

革命的烈火燃在胸。
The flame of revolution was burning in heart.

阶级斗争风浪考验了我
The storm of class struggle tested us.
无情斗争锻炼的心更红！
立场稳，方向明，朝气蓬勃干革命。
赤胆忠心跟着党
我们是毛主席的红卫兵。

Harriet Evans
Professor

你可以说它是一个非常重要的思想工具，
So you can say it was an important thinking tool

政治工具。
and political tool.

因为通过这些视觉性东西，
Because through images of the works,

文革就是被生产起来的
the Cultural Revolution was produced.

文革就是被进行下去的。
The Cultural Revolution was thus carried through.

所以它是非常重要的。
So it is very important.

但是同时
Besides,

而且这是研究者还没有注意到的东西。
it is the stuff researchers didn't pay enough attention to

你说文革是怎么样发起的
How was the Cultural Revolution was started?

中国也好 国外也好
Chinese and foreign experts

学者所强调的那些资料，
stressed only materials

往往都是文献性的材料。
of written literature.

或者是口头性的即兴材料，
or oral history,

而不是视觉性的，
but ignored visual historic materials.

所以通过这种东西（视觉材料）去分析，
We can actually analyze through visual materials

口号：枪杆子里面出政权！
当时文革是怎么样发动的
how the Cultural Revolution was started.

是怎么样创造的，
and how it was forged.

我觉得我们应该多分析这种东西。
I think we should attach more importance to visual materials.

所以表面上它是政治性的工具，
Superficially, it is a political tool,

每一个虽然它们互相之间的故事，
But the stories in the posters,

互相之间的话语，
the discourse in different works,

互相之间的美术形式
their artistic forms

美术方法等等都非常不一样，
and artistic methods are quite different.

归纳起来可以这样说，
To generalize,

它也有另外一个作用。
they still had another function:

比如说巩固了社会上的权力关系
consolidating power relationships.

这是其作用之一，
This is one of the functions.

这种关系就是
It consolidated power relations

工人和农民之间，
between workers and peasants,

女性和男性之间，
between man and woman.

这些权力关系，可以说是等级关系，
These can be said to be hierarchical relations.

是前人没有太多强调的。
This was not emphasized by previous researchers.

周继能
ZHOU Jineng
Former Red Guard

我有个同学他父亲是党委书记

他文革的时候被揪出来，算是大叛徒
他批斗完了回家，
家属大院的小孩拿砖头扔他
我这个同学闻讯赶下来的时候

从砖头堆里把他父亲扒了出来

当时这些小孩没有受到任何人的警戒

受到惩罚的。没有。

现在这些小孩已是五十岁的人了

这个暴力的基因，我看，是给他们种下了
如果他们不反省自己

我看这多多少少都会往下一代传

人民大学教授、前副校长 谢韬:
以革命的名义可以干任何非法的事情
可以干任何残酷的事情

拿着革命的旗帜
拿着人民的旗帜
可以干一切残酷的

把古代的任何酷刑都恢复了
如果政治上和经济上的破坏
几年调整政策就会恢复过来
而这个精神上道德上的破坏是(持续)几代人的

所以毛泽东对中华民族这种
美好的、善良的、勤劳的、这种人道主义的仁者爱人

这个中国的文化传统，摧毁殆尽

杀！杀！杀！
Kill! Kill! Kill!

Mary Ginsberg
大英博物馆 研究员
Curator, The British Museum

It was the one way for people to understand
a political message.
这是让人们理解政治信息地一种方式

Because people couldn't read,
因为人们不识字

so what they had was the art.
但他们能够拥有地是艺术

They didn't think of it as art.
也许他们并不把这个当艺术

They may not afford it in a positive way,
也许他们并不从积极地方面来看待它
I mean it's lovely to see folk art posters,
我乐于看民间艺术地宣传画
and people preparing folk art and amateur artists and so on.
看到普通人从事民间艺术创造
But did they see it as art or did they see it as propaganda?
但他们究竟把这些看作艺术还是当成宣传?

You know Chinese art has always been used to teach people
你知道中国艺术一直是寓教于乐

from the time of admonition scroll and Han dynasty.
从劝诫性地画轴时期到汉代
Use art as propaganda.
都用艺术来进行宣传
So you don't know
所以你不知道

what the audience's perception of that was.
究竟观众对宣传艺术的感觉如何
We see it as outsiders:
作为旁观者
propaganda is used in a bad way.
宣传的作用很恶劣
We have a pejorative feeling about the word of propaganda
我们对宣传这个词很反感
But it's not,
但情况有所不同
and in a country where they were such a high rate of illiteracy,
这个国家很多人没有文化
the only message you could get across
你所能理解的惟一信息

栗宪庭
北京 宋庄美术馆馆长
LI Xianting
Curator of Beijing Songzhuang Art Gallery
宣传画实际上是一个上传下达的统治方式。
Posters are a means of rule from top to bottom.

（过去）这种统治方式顶多是到县官这一层
This way of the rule only reached county officials in the past.

老百姓通过读书人扩散在他的周围，
The common people expressed their opinion through intellectuals.

顶多到这。
That was as far as it could go.

但毛最重要的是，最重要的是群众运动，到了极致了。
But for Mao, the most important was the mass movement.

你可以看到延安文艺座谈会。
You can see that from the Yan'an symposium.

就两个东西非常重要，
There are two important points in Mao's statement:

一个是艺术为政治服务。
first, art should serve politics;

一个是艺术为工农兵喜闻乐见。
second, art should be welcomed by peasants and workers.

为什么要喜闻乐见，
Why should it be welcomed by them?

就是说在样式中画的非常让老百姓接受，
It meant, forms of paintings should be widely accepted,

包括色彩 造型 让老百姓熟悉。
and colors and forms should be close to what people knew.

只有熟悉，
Only through the forms with which people were familiar

我才能够把我的思想
could Mao's thoughts be conveyed by art

通过艺术灌输到老百姓那儿。
to the common people.

推翻毛夫人的统治（粉碎四人帮游行）
Overthrowing Madam Mao's rule (Celebration on the downfall of the Gang of Four)

最高人民法院特别法庭判决书
The Supreme People's Court, the Special Court's Judgment,

特法治第1号：
Special Court No.1:

本庭根据中华人民共和国刑法
According to the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China

和中华人民共和国刑事诉讼法
and the Law of Criminal Procedure,

判处被告人江青
the defendant, Jiang Qing, is sentenced to

死刑
death.

江青：革命万岁！
Long live the revolution!

缓期二年执行
with a two-year reprieve.

(北京画家 刘春华：
LIU Chunhua
Beijing Painter)

在中国艺术过去讲都是为政治服务的，
In the past, Chinese arts were to serve politics.

所有艺术活动都围绕政治进行的。
All the art activities were centered on politics.

艺术品的命运也和政治波折连到一起。
The fate of art works and politics were closely associated.

随着政治运动的起伏，
With the fluctuations of political movements,

随着肯定和否定，
with positive or negative assessment of the movements,

一批艺术作品被推崇了，
some works were canonized,

艺术作品被毁掉了，
while some others were destroyed.

这种情况始终是存在的。
Such situations always exist.

比如说《开国大典》，
For example, the Nation's Founding Ceremony,

改了多次 还好 没毁掉。
revised by authors multiple times, luckily, remains intact.

你比如说《刘少奇和安源矿工》，
Another example, LIU Shaoqi and Miners in Anyuan

侯一民画的那张 也是名画了

was a famous picture by a prestigious painter Hou Yimin.

随着刘少奇倒霉，
With the tough luck of LIU,

侯一民先生在文革中也遭了大罪。
Mr. Hou was persecuted during Cultural Revolution.

这张画在博物馆收藏着，
This picture was kept in Museum,

也被毁掉了。
but it was destroyed later on.

人民大学教授、前副校长 谢韬：
XIE Tao
Former Vice President of
Renmin University of China

新闻是假新闻。
The news was all fake.

说话是官话套话
The talk was official nonsense.

把从官府到学术界，到各界
From government to academia,

到普通的老百姓的家庭生活
to people's everyday lives,

都政治化了
it was all made political,

就是说都虚假化了
fake and empty.

(北京画家 刘春华：
LIU Chunhua
Beijing Painter)

我就感觉，这样一幅画都能毁掉。
I feel if such a masterpiece can be destroyed,

我这个《毛泽东去安源》
what would be the fate of Mao going to Anyuan?

随着对毛泽东的重新评价，
With the reassessment of Mao,

我始终有点担心它的命运。
I began to worry about its fate.

1995年 也就是一月份左右，
In January, 1995

我得到一个很确切的消息。
I received a message of confirmation

我对自己作品的命运的担忧得到验证了。
which validated my worries.

因为当年我画了两幅。
I had painted two pieces of the work.

一幅就是后来拍卖的这幅，
One of them was with me,

另一幅当年我画了送给安源纪念馆。
The other was kept in the Anyuan Museum.

结果九五年春天我知道，
In spring of 1995, I found out

安源纪念馆把这张画毁了。
the painting in Anyuan Museum was destroyed.

我手里这幅如果这么放下去，
If the painting was kept in my hands,

我个人没有能力保住它。
I wonder whether I'd have the ability to preserve it.

1995年拍卖了，
In the auction of 1995,

当时拍了人民币是605万。
the picture was sold at a price of 6.05 million.

这个纪录保持了几十年，
This record has been kept for decades

在中国大陆市场上。
in the Mainland China market.
胡杰:你画的毛主席的像到现在影响这么大，
Hu Jie: Your painting is so influential.
你现在有什么想法?
What do you think of it?
沈尧伊（画家）：没什么想法。
Shen Yaoyi (Painter): Nothing.
胡杰： 它变成中国的一个符号，文革的一个符号。
Hu Jie: It became a symbol in China, a symbol of the Cultural Revolution.
沈尧伊：对！这个很多是历史的选择。
Shen Yaoyi: Yes, that was a choice of history.
其实我们画了很多历史画，
Actually I painted many pieces of history.
最终还是要得到历史的承认。
Eventually they will be recognized by history.
不是你说好就好。炒再高没用。
What you say is good does not count. Marketing is useless.
等到这画成为历史的时候，
When the painting becomes history,
才显示出有没有价值。
then we'll see if it is valuable or not.
没有价值的就是垃圾。
The valueless is garbage.

（沈尧伊作品）
The art pieces by Shen Yaoyi

Roger Howard
英国作家 收藏家:
Writer, Collector

So there's kind of universality of interests now that's emerged.
现在出现了对某种永恒价值的兴趣

Well, lot's of people in different parts of world
世界上各个不同地方的人们
will find these cultural products
都将发现
from the very specific period of 1960s and 1970s in China
中国1960-——1970年代的文化产品
of absolute interest and significance

作为世界文化的一个部分非常重要
of some value as part of the world Culture.
很有价值
That's a thing I think is very strong.
我强烈地感受到这一点

栗宪庭
北京 宋庄美术馆馆长
LI Xianting
Curator of Beijing Songzhuang Art Gallery)

这种画买这么高的价格，
These picture sold at such a high price

跟中国人的不反省这段历史有关系，
because Chinese people don't reflect on historical context.

我想希特勒时期的那些画
Can you imagine the paintings of Nazi Germany

是不是到现在在德国的市场卖得依然很高？
being sold at such a price in the German market?

不可能。
Impossible.

苏联那些画
There's no way the paintings of Soviet Russia

也不能在苏联卖那么高的价钱。
would sell at such a high price.

中国人就是到现在永远不反省这段历史。
Chinese people are still unable to reflect on their own history.

周继能：其实人的忏悔意识是有的
They do possess the awareness to confess.

我的同学就跟老师磕头
My classmate knelt down to our teacher

就说对不起
and said, I'm sorry…

儿童歌

天大地大不如党的恩情大
The Party's bounty is more vast than the earth and heavens

爹亲娘亲不如毛主席亲
Even our parents don't equate to Chairman Mao

千好万好不如社会主义好
Socialism is the greatest of all social systems

河深海深不如阶级友爱深
Class friendship is deeper than the seas and oceans.

毛泽东思想是革命的宝
Mao Zedong Thought is the gem of revolution.

谁要是反对他，谁就是我们的敌人

鸣谢
李醒韬 李斌
王璜生 沈尧伊 严正学 朱春柳
周继能 陈昭民 王平 沙云乐
邵江 张晓红 刘春华
栗宪庭 谢韬 彭启安

导演
胡杰
艾晓明

摄像 编辑
胡杰 艾晓明

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